

Wichita Daily Eagle

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President, BENJAMIN HARRISON.
For Vice President, WILHELM REID.
For Presidential Electors,
At Large—WILLIAM HAMILTON, RO.
First District—H. M. ALLEN,
Second District—R. S. SMITH,
Third District—O. S. WOODWARD,
Fourth District—W. W. CALDWELL,
Fifth District—A. M. MOORE,
Sixth District—F. S. LARABEE.

STATE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Associate Justice, D. M. VALENTINE.
For Chief Justice, A. W. SMITH.
For Lieutenant Governor, R. F. MOORE.
For Secretary of State, W. C. EDWARDS.
For Auditor, J. K. BRUCE.
For Treasurer, J. B. LYNCH.
For Attorney General, T. E. GARVEY.
For Superintendent of Instruction, J. C. DAVIS.
For Commissioner of Agriculture, GEORGE T. ANTHONY.
For Commissioner, Seventh District, CHESTER L. LONG.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN TICKET.

State Senator 36th District, O. H. BENTLEY.
Representative 67th District, A. J. WEAYER.
Representative 68th District, GEORGE L. DOUGLASS.
Representative 69th District, I. H. SHIVELY.
County Attorney, JOHN D. DAVIS.
County Clerk, S. S. BRIGGEMAN.
Probate Judge, L. S. NAFTZGEL.
Superintendent Public Instruction, J. S. CARSON.
County Commissioner, D. A. MCKENSON.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Chester L. Long, Republican Candidate for Congress in the Big Seventh.

Saturday, Oct. 8, 10 p.m.
Tuesday, Oct. 11, 10 p.m.
Wednesday, Oct. 12, Conway Springs.
Thursday, Oct. 13, Cheney.
Friday, Oct. 14, Great Bend.
Saturday, Oct. 15, Great Bend.
Sunday, Oct. 16, Ashland.
Tuesday, Oct. 18, Coldwater.
Wednesday, Oct. 19, Coldwater.
Thursday, Oct. 20, Coldwater.
Friday, Oct. 21, Newton.
Saturday, Oct. 22, Kingman.
Wednesday, Oct. 23, Meador.
Thursday, Oct. 24, Buckle.
Friday, Oct. 25, Mound Ridge.
Saturday, Oct. 26, Mound Ridge.
Sunday, Oct. 27, Mound Ridge.
Tuesday, Nov. 1, McPherson.
Wednesday, Nov. 2, Hutchinson.
Thursday, Nov. 3, Anthony.
Friday, Nov. 4, Medicine Lodge.
Saturday, Nov. 5, Wellington.

Speaking of artful dodgers, General Weaver and Mrs. Lease are now accorded the palm by universal consent.

Not a day passes but that the New York Press and the New York Mail and Express each publishes a letter from some Democratic business man of that city announcing himself for Harrison because of the free trade or money plank in the Democratic platform.

Here is the latest soliloquy of the reformed reformer, or in other words, the erstwhile Populite who has had the scales removed from his mental vision:
Once I was blind
But now I can see
The hope of our country
Is to down calamity.

In view of the distressed and distressing condition of the people of large sections of Mexico, the result of crop failures and consequent destitution of provisions, it is probable that the Mexican government will not enforce the decree heretofore issued imposing a tariff tax on imports of corn from the United States. For humanity's sake it is hoped so at any rate.

Everybody in Kansas will deeply sympathize with Senator Peffer in the distressing death of his son, which was caused by a railroad collision near Council Grove, Thursday morning. Young Peffer has been in the operating department of the Missouri Pacific road for some time and was esteemed trustworthy and efficient, and withal an exemplary young man.

Charley Holliday declares that he did not know that John Martin was a candidate for the United States senate when he said that fusion meant a United States senatorship and the distribution of federal patronage in case Cleveland was elected. But Charley is making haste very slowly to state who he referred to. It is a small matter, though, as no such contingency as he suggests will occur.

Democratic alarm over the south is rapidly spreading, and they are preparing to do what they have never before considered necessary in a national campaign—send their most prominent speakers into the south. It is the People's party that they are afraid of most of the southern states.—Kansas City Gazette.

Evidently the writer of the foregoing had not heard the news from the election in Florida and Georgia, nor of the Alabama and Arkansas elections a short time ago, in every one of which the People's party was worse beaten than the Republican party has been heretofore. But maybe the item was meant as a bit of sarcasm.

A SPECIMEN BILL.

Elsewhere in this issue of the EAGLE will be seen the full text of house bill No. 381, being an act to fix the hours of a day's labor for railroad employees, introduced in the last legislature and recommended for passage by the committee on education to which it was referred. We publish this measure at this time to let the people of the state see something of the character of legislation proposed and attempted by the great party of reform, the People's party. The absurdity, the ridiculous discrimination in the provisions of the bill will be seen at a glance at the measure. Like the much talked of maximum freight bill, while it purports to be for the relief and benefit of a certain class, the effect of the bill's provisions if practically applied would be to their incalculable disadvantage. And so it was with the bulk of the measures proposed and many of them passed by the Alliance house two years ago. The question for the voters, citizens of the state, is can the state afford such experimentation with the vital questions of legislation?

PROOFS OF PROSPERITY.

The register of deeds for Norton county says: "The official records show that where one new mortgage is being made in this county, five are being released. There is not a day that a farmer does not come in and pay off his mortgage, and in many instances they have knocked off the mortgage with this year's crop."

Cashier Heaton of the Norton State bank said: "We have over \$55,000 on deposit in this bank at the present time, and of that amount more than one-half is deposited here by farmers. The farmers in this county never had as much money; quite a number have enough money lying here to pay off their mortgages, and are only waiting for them to fall due; yesterday two farmers came in and paid off their mortgages in full, and others are reducing them one-third or one-half."

Cashier Sawyer of the First National bank of Norton said: "The deposits of this bank have increased rapidly in the past year, and the increase is largely from the farmers; almost half of the deposits of this bank at the present time came from the farmers. It is plain to every one that they are prospering and getting out of debt."

The situation and conditions in Norton county are not radically different from other counties in the state; in fact reports from all parts of the state are of the same tenor, which shows beyond cavil that the farming community is as good if not better condition today than it ever has been. And yet, there is a set of "economists" who make it their business to go up and down the land defaming the state, declaring that the women are wetting the soil with their tears over the loss of their homes; that the crops would not pay the interest on the mortgage debt; that the men sell their honor and women their virtue per force of necessity to relieve their wants. Shame on such infamy! Out with such outrageous falsifying and falsifiers.

"THE SPECIES OF IMPOSSIBLE FREE TRADE."

Chauncey Black, whose only distinction is the fact that he is the son of the late Jeremiah Black, set his mouth agoing the other day in New York on the tariff question. Mr. Black has the hardihood to pronounce the protective tariff system unconstitutional and to cry out among other names in corroboration of this view that of General Jackson. The fact is no distinguished name can properly be cited in support of this position prior to Calhoun, and his conversion from the protective theory was due to his strict construction of the constitution, leaving almost every substantial government authority in the states, and his devotion to the cause of slavery. The south with slave labor would become the great producing region of cotton. She needed no high priced skilled labor, only the rude unskilled work to be done by slaves. But Jackson could never be said to be in sympathy with Calhoun. Calhoun resigned the vice presidency owing to his disagreement with Jackson, which was partly over the protective tariff of which Calhoun complained. Jackson said distinctly that the theory that denied the constitutionality of a protective tariff would rob "our political system of the right to fix their own industry and to counteract the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. This surely cannot be. This indispensable power thus surrendered by the states must be within the scope of the authority—on the subject expressed—delegated by congress."

Mr. Black goes on to say that this great party, from Jefferson to Cleveland, has been with the Chicago platform and against protection because unconstitutional. "Our trade, like our speech, our press, our persons, is of right free. . . . The first Democratic platform declared for 'free trade with all nations, entangling alliances with none,' and the Chicago platform—the last Democratic platform—again invades the solemn obligations of the constitution for the freedom of trade."

Chauncey says Cleveland is a free trader. Does he know whereof he speaks? Cleveland says he only objects to unfair discrimination in the levy of tariffs, from which we infer that a protective tariff which discriminated fairly would meet his approval. "We believe that a readjustment can be accomplished in accordance with the principles we profess without disaster or denouement."

Does Mr. Cleveland believe that free trade would bring disaster and denouement? Apparently so. Mr. Cleveland goes on to say that he "anticipates with calmness the misrepresentations of motives and purposes by men who charge him and his party of being free-traders and by that means planning the destruction of American industries. Our fellow countrymen," he adds, "cannot be frightened by the specter of impossible free trade." Who is right? Mr. Cleveland who says free trade is impossible, or Mr. Black who says the first to the last Democratic platform, and Democratic statesman from Jefferson to Cleveland are "for free trade with all nations?"

The American people like courage. The Republican people place their trust squarely in favor of a protective tariff, but the Democratic party has not the courage to take the opposite view.

They content themselves with criticizing here and there an item on the schedule taxed too high. They offer nothing serious notice. Ask a Democrat if he is for free trade and he will say no, and proceed to condemn every possible argument for protection. He ransacks his brain for every conceivable objection to protection; he even manufactures false statements and draws on his imagination to combat the principle of protection in every particular, and yet is not a free trader!

The movement suggested among the bankers to raise a fund for the benefit of the families of the brave men at Coffeyville who lost their lives in defense of their property, lives and good name of their city and state, is a timely and altogether proper one. The banking interest of the country, if possible, must immediately and materially interested in the breaking up of such banditti wherever they exist, for obvious reasons, and next to them the railroad and express companies, and a small contribution from all the banks supplemental to the amounts offered as rewards by the railroad and express companies for the bodies of these bandits, would aggregate a sum sufficient to at least place the families of the slain men at Coffeyville beyond want.

In nominating Lucien Baker for state senator the Leavenworth Republicans have put forward one of their brightest, strongest men. And not only so, but it is another indisputable proof that the Republican party is united and harmonious throughout the state. Hon. D. A. Banta of Great Bend is another personal illustration of this fact. Both of these gentlemen took prominent and active part in the independent Republican movement two years ago; both are doing efficient work for the party in the present campaign, as are the other two thousands of Republicans who supported the movement of two years ago.

CHESTER LONG AT LARNED.

LARNED, Kan., Oct. 6, 1912.

To the Editor of the Eagle:
I want to say to your readers that Hon. Chester L. Long's speech here Tuesday night was perfectly splendid. Our people gave him a full house and he acquitted himself grandly. Not one word of abuse or slang; solid straightforward facts and arguments. He gave attention to the Omaha platform and called for exhibits of calamity. The audience did not fill the description. He gave a scrutinizing look at the record of Jerry in congress, and the bills he had introduced relating to "agriculture"; he also referred to Simpson's oration speech at Great Bend in which he (Simpson) told his hearers that the McKinley tariff had broken up the manufacture of pearl buttons in the old country and they were now made in the United States. Then Mr. Simpson, in glowing glee said: "But where? In Illinois or in the Chester penitentiary, in Sing Sing, N. Y., and another workhouse." Then said he "you mothers who want your sons to learn the button trade must help them to get into the penitentiary." Mr. Long is authority for the statement that pearl buttons are manufactured in New Jersey and Connecticut and other places outside of the penitentiaries. But the best thing of all was his answer to a question when he had spoken of the reputation given Kansas by Peffer and Simpson in the east in which they say Kansas if sold would not bring the amount of its mortgaged indebtedness, and farms would be dear as a gift, etc. Some one who could not tell a lie, asked "was it not right to tell the truth, and how about Ingalls and Senator Plumb?" This brought Long to this most splendid reply: "Ingalls can answer for himself; Senator Plumb cannot, and I now say that any man or set of men who will take the state of Kansas and the state of Plumb made under the Cleveland administration, when the money of the country was being withdrawn from circulation and locked up in depositories any man who will attempt to use the words of the state to deceive the people under the Harrison administration is a calumniator of the name and fame of the dead senator. Kansas never had a greater man to stand up for her interests and institutions than Senator Plumb, and it is the duty of every citizen to defend his name and the name of the state where his voice and vim would be felt now if he was alive and in the campaign, and no man should malign his memory by such suggestive associations."

There never was greater applause than followed this in our opera house. Another event that to our citizens was funny. Mr. Long quoted from Jerry's speech about the soil being wet with tears of women at the loss of their homes by sheriff's sales, etc. Said he, have any of you people here lost your farms? An old fellow with a Simpson badge stood up and said triumphantly: "Yes, I have." Mr. Long said: "You have, when?" "Last September." "Did you live on it?" The old man said: "Well, no," and took his seat. Then men in the audience explained he has had three claims and they are all lost. Some one else said: "And his grandmother's, too." Other voices were heard: "And \$30 a month pay." The old fellow is a jawsmith by trade, and would more likely be found in almost any other than making an honest farm living. He trades and lashes the old parties; licks up his pen of \$20 a month, and wants more; mortgaged his lands; fought foreclosure as long as he could and let it go, and the land is dry as for his tears.

Mr. Long said what is a fact: very few men who live on their lands and work to make an honest living have had their lands sold under foreclosure.

Mr. Long spoke for over two hours and would have had a quiet hearing for much longer. The great wonder is how any candid man after hearing the two main candidates for congress for this district, speak can fail to decide in favor of and vote for Chester L. Long.

HOUSE BILL NO. 381.
By Mr. Templeton.
AN ACT
To fix the hours of a day's labor of railroad employees.
Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:
Section 1. That the lawful day's work of conductors, dispatchers, engineers, firemen, brakemen and porters concerned in the running of trains on the railroads of this state shall be fixed by the state board of railroad commissioners, and shall not exceed ten hours.
Sec. 2. That no dispatcher, conductor, engineer, fireman, brakeman or porter concerned in the running or management of railroad trains carrying persons or property, shall be required or permitted to remain on duty more than sixteen (16) hours in the twenty-four; and every such employee shall be required to lay off and

rest at least eight consecutive hours in each day of twenty-four hours—except in case of wreck or washout—to the end that he may be a safe custodian of life and property entrusted to his care.

Sec. 3. That any railroad company, railroad manager or other employing person, agent or party violating the provisions of this act, shall on conviction be fined in a sum not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offense, counting each and every employee working more than sixteen hours in the twenty-four as a separate offense, and shall be held strictly accountable under the laws of this state for all damages to persons or property that may occur by collisions or otherwise through the incapacity of the overworking men, the same as if such damages to persons and property had been committed with "malice aforethought" and evil intent.

Sec. 5. That the salaries and wages of all officers, agents, dispatchers, conductors, porters, engineers, firemen, brakemen and others engaged, employed or concerned in the management and operation of the railroads of this state shall be fixed by the state board of railroad commissioners, and shall in all cases be reasonable and sufficient in amount to enable employees to support themselves and their families in decency and comfort without being compelled, through necessity, to work more than ten hours in one day of twenty-four hours nor more than six days in one week of seven days.

Sec. 6. That the said salaries and wages of all officers, agents and employees, concerned in the management and operation of the railroads of this state, shall have the widest publicity by publication monthly in at least one newspaper of general circulation in each county traversed by the respective railroads, where there is published such newspaper, and tabulated and published in the annual reports of the state board of railroad commissioners.

Sec. 7. That each and every member of the state board of railroad commissioners failing or refusing to perform the duties required by this act in a reasonable and equitable manner, shall on conviction be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished under the statutes of this state, made and provided for such crimes. (Section 1937, statutes of 1881.)

Sec. 8. This act shall not apply to sectionmen, shovemen, yardmen, and any other employees not directly engaged in the running of trains, except as to wages which shall be fixed by the railroad commissioners and published in accordance with section 6 of this act: Provided, That the railroad commissioners shall not fix the salary of any officer at more than \$5,000 per year.

Sec. 9. This act shall be in force and effect on and after its publication in the official state paper.

REPORT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Feb. 20, 1891.

MR. SPEAKER: The committee on education, having had under consideration house bill No. 381, entitled "An act to fix the hours of a day's labor of railroad employees," instruct me to report the said house bill No. 381 back to the house with the recommendation that it be passed with amendments hereto attached: Section 8 to stand as section 9 and a new section added to stand as section 10.

A. H. LUPPER, Chairman.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

The Hennessy Clipper is agitating the question of good country roads. Terrill, the murderer of Embree, has been found guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

Hennessy has purchased a street sprinkler and hereafter the dust will be laid to rest.

The Clipper has taken Lieutenant Hall of the Salvation army, has a big job ahead of him in Hennessy.

All the public school leases for the Iowa and Sac & Fox country have been sent to Governor Seay approved by the secretary of the interior.

The first annual picnic of the German Benevolent society of Guthrie will be held Sunday, Oct. 9, at the cottonwood (May) grove.

The Democrats and People's party of Kingfisher county failed to agree upon a division of the offices and each nominated a strong ticket of its own.

F. E. Griffith, who so ably filled the place of city editor on the Daily News, has gone to his former home, Kansas City, and Bert Jones has taken his place.

J. E. Mitchell brought in a display of products to the fair at Oklahoma City from his farm yesterday which was unique. It consisted of sixty-four different varieties of products, all being excellent of their kind, and after he got here found that he might have brought half a dozen more if he had thought of it.

A strong effort is being made at Topeka to bring the capital from there to Davis. Senator Chiles, who owns the Davis town site, is the chief engineer of the scheme among the legislators, and some non-legislators with a "pull" in Washington are said to be interested. The arguments in favor of the proposition are said to be so strong that the odds are little likelihood of the full-blown taking such a radical step. They would want twenty years to think about it.

Senator W. M. Kemp of the Chickasaw nation says no little comment has been caused the past few days among the people by a recent act of the legislature which authorizes the governor to employ and equip the militia at public expense. The militia has practically been abandoned since Governor Wolfe took the oath of office. There has been a good deal of adverse criticism at this action. Other important changes are expected to be made in the militia law, and it is expected that at a cost of nearly \$15,000, Governor Wolfe gave his reasons for this step that it is a needless expense, and he does not need them. Mr. Kemp also stated that the books of the treasurer had been accepted by the finance committee.

seemed the same since he died, and while she still enjoys life she awaits with some impatience the summons to join him. Her manner, words and expressions are quaint and old-fashioned, but all the more attractive and pleasing for the reason that she is indeed a beautiful example of the old time people. God bless them! What can be more beautiful and pleasing than a sprightly, energetic old lady? Even the young ones fall into insignificance before them—and that's saying a good deal.

A WELL OF ICE WATER.

One of Dakota's Convent and Natural Lacunes.

A well-known Hartford lawyer, who has been traveling in the northwest, has come back with a story of an exceptionally natural convenience, the contemplation of which, in this tropical season, says the Hartford Courant, refreshes one's soul, unless it breeds uneasy envy.

He was stopping with a family in North Dakota. It was in July, and clear, cold water—a luxury he did not frequently find—was most acceptable. The water on the table was so very sweet, and so very cold that he was led to remark on its excellence.

"Yes, our well has always satisfied us, and we think we have a good thing when we can draw ice water in midsummer."

"It certainly is as cold as ice water," said the visitor, not believing the remark was meant exactly literally. "No, but it's actually ice water; we'll show it to you after dinner."

After dinner out they went, and the New England man was asked to look down. It was a round small brick shaft, much like the old wells seen hereabouts, and went down to an extraordinary depth. But there was a beautiful sight at the bottom. It was, sure enough, a natural ice water tank. Pieces of clear ice floated in the water, and a close look showed a thick coating of ice all around the sides for quite a distance above the water. The melting was surely slow enough down there, and the prospect was good for plenty of ice water, at least till the hot weather was over.

GLACIERS IN IDAHO.

An Immense Field Discovered Among the Mountains.

An immense glacial field has been discovered in the unexplored region of central Idaho by F. B. Schermerhorn, geologist and mineralogist, who was working in the interest of Idaho's exhibit at the world's fair, says the San Francisco Chronicle. Under the date of August 8 he writes Commissioner Wells as follows:

"As I came over the divide into Big Creek I saw away to the west, among the high mountains, what appeared to be a glacier. Inquiry at Big Creek developed the fact that though two of the men in camp had lived there several years they had never been able to get up to that snow. They also told me many had tried it and failed. All had tried to take horses with them. I determined to go on foot.

"As I advanced the signs of the white man decreased until they disappeared altogether. The country through which I made my way was the wildest and roughest of any through which I ever traveled in point of grandeur and picturesque beauty. The view from the peaks rivals anything in mountain scenery in the United States.

"Beneath the glacial field I found a series of glacial lakes. The glacial fields are quite extensive. They probably cover nearly as great an area, though not so thick as the great glacial fields of the Alps. I examined sixteen terminal moraines. Of this number eleven were receding, four stationary, and only one advancing. None that I saw extended more than two thousand feet below the snow line."

The writer says that the glaciers are located about thirty-five miles south of Shoshone, and a number of very high peaks that are not down on the maps.

MOURNING CLOTHES IN RUSSIA.

White Worn Instead of the Depressing Black.

Russia is far ahead of every other country of Europe, except Denmark, in one thing, at least; that is in the matter of mourning clothes. Beautiful and rich as is the mourning of to-day, there is something fearfully depressing about the costume of unmitigated woe which casts a gloom over everybody. How much more becoming and cheerful would be white craps and white henriettes. How fetching a pretty young widow would be in white weeds, exclaims the Commercial Gazette, with a long cream-colored cape veiling hanging down her back and a bunch of deep purple violets nestling on her bodice. White mourning has been introduced into Denmark by the czarina and has already been adopted by the English princesses, who, it is hoped, will transplant the custom on English soil. The czarina recently wore a gown of cream-colored silk with a half wide trim the Russian skirt around the bottom, and bands of it ornamented the bodice and form the collar and cuffs. Her small bonnet is of dull-finished white silk, entirely concealed by her long white craps veil, which falls down her back. With undressed monasticism, heavily veiled, were worn with it and her majesty carried a translucent parasol entirely made of sheer white craps.

"The Return Courtneys"—To the postmaster's maid.
He told her not to mind.
"What would'st thou?" he cried. "Tell to me." And he straight away hid.
When she quickly replied:
"I am washing and waiting for thee."

—Detroit Free Press.

A famous college president, a clergyman, was addressing the students in the chapel at the beginning of the college year. "It is," he said in conclusion, "a matter of congratulation to all the friends of the college that this year opens with the latest freshman class in its history." And then, without any pause, he turned to the Scripture lesson for the day, the third Psalm, and began reading in a voice of thunder: "Lord, how are they increased that trouble me!"

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MATRIMONIAL MARKET.

Business Has Been Growing Dull of Late.

The Demand for Life-Partners Not Fully Up to the Supply—Some of the Causes of the Stagnation.

It is estimated that there are three million young men of marriageable age in the United States who, unfortunately neglect to provide themselves with wives, and this implies the existence of at least an equal number of young women of marriageable age who are waiting for proposals that never come. The fact is important as indicating one of the social tendencies of the period. It cannot be doubted, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, that the popularity of matrimony has materially declined in recent years, and that a kind of general hesitancy seems to prevail respecting the negotiation of such alliances. There was a time when the young people of the country hastened to pair themselves with bird-like eagerness and delight as soon as they were out of school; and society, in any case, encouraged them, but practically commanded them to take that course. They were considered superfluous and burdensome until they could not begin. The true work of life could not start with them, they were taught, so long as they remained single; it was their duty to become yoked without unnecessary delay, and it was a disgrace to miss reasonable opportunities in that relation. But it is decidedly different at the present day. The practice of wedlock is no longer imperative, nor does discredit attend the unmarried state, even when prolonged into the thirties. There is as much advice given against marriage as in favor of it by the wise and experienced of both sexes, and the result is a steady decrease in the proportion of actual weddings to possible ones.

The causes which have produced this marked change are not sufficiently definite for satisfactory analysis. It is probably true that our extravagant style of living, as compared with that of former times, is one of the effective influences. The cost of supporting a wife and raising a family is much larger than it used to be, and this feature of the matter often gives pause on both sides. We have come to measure so many things by money that matrimony has not escaped the rule. The young people are disinclined to start in a humble way and gradually improve their situation; they want all that their parents have without waiting and striving for it. Many proposals are unquestionably delayed or rejected on this account. Then it is well known that the new avenues of employment open to women have made them more independent, and probably also more exacting as to the qualifications of husbands. It is not nearly so common as it once was for girls to marry simply in order to secure a home and a living; they are able now to earn good wages and to take their time about assuming the duties of wives and mothers. We may safely believe, moreover, that the progress of women in education and in social power has led them to look less favorably upon the conjugal condition by subordinating their hearts to their heads, so to speak. And finally, it cannot but be that the abundance of criticism to which the marriage system has been subjected by writers of pronounced vigor and skill has served to weaken it in the popular estimation, and to displace the quality of sacredness that is its highest claim to respect and honor.

There is no reason as yet, however, to lament the prevailing tendency as a national misfortune. The amount of marrying is still large enough for all ordinary purposes; and it may be that less rather than more of it would best promote the interests of society. Such unions should be formed with some other object than that of merely propagating the species. They involve the most serious obligations and responsibilities of human life, and if people are learning to be slow and careful about making contracts of so much importance it is hardly a sign of decay or a threat of calamity. Whenever any two persons care so much for each other that they cannot happily live apart, they will be wedded, in spite of all opposing influences; and perhaps these are the only circumstances under which a wedding ought ever to take place. It would not do to say with Hamlet that "we will have no more marriages," and that all who are now single "shall keep as they are," but we are justified in thinking that the ratio of matrimonial happiness is likely to be increased according to the measure of marriages that are brought about by reflecting instead of emotional means. The system with which the critics find so much fault is not perfect, but it is much better than they represent it to be, or it would not have survived so long. With all their flame-picking, they have not been able to devise an acceptable substitute for it; and until they are able to do so it will continue to stand as the most beneficent of those great agencies which regulate and control the affairs of civilization.

Star Career.

"That fortune teller said an awfully mean thing to poor old Miss Meridith."

"What did he say?"

"Told her she could do nothing for her. Said he read the future and not the past."—Chicago News.

A Poet.

Miss Sharp—Do you know, your expression reminds me of the steps to an ancient temple?

Mr. Staylate—So elevating, I suppose.

Miss Sharp—No. Such a vacant stare.

—Judge.

Eligibility.

"But, my dear, what has that old man to recommend himself aside from his riches?"

"Heart disease."—Electric Spark.

Witching in Bolivia and Mexico.